

Serials B

# the new hampshire

Vol. 60 No. 8

Friday, Oct. 17, 1969

Durham, N.H.



*"We meet today for the purpose  
of putting an end to the most  
tragic mistake in our national  
history, the cruel and futile war  
in Vietnam."*





# Panel on impact of war draws little student response

[ Durham ]

Moratorium Day was already nine hours old Wednesday morning. Faculty and graduate students listlessly entered the lounge at the Social Science Center, yawned, and poured cups of coffee. Someone brought in the Manchester "Union-Leader". People stopped yawning.

"ATTENTION ALL PEACE MARCHERS: Hippies, Yippies, Beatniks, Peaceniks, yellowbellies, traitors, Commies, and their agents and dupes...HELP KEEP OUR CITY CLEAN!...Just By Staying Out of It! The Editors."

The words had acted as a stimulant. The accusation was plain, the conflict clear: Patriotism vs. protest. The paper was passed from professor to student. Some only smiled and shook their heads, others expressed anger. "He's calling us communists!" said one faculty member.

The conflict of patriotism and protest was an area of concern at one of the panel discussions, "The Impact of the Vietnam War", held in the lounge. The five-member panel, moderated by Peter Dodge, associate professor of sociology, consisted solely of faculty members. Students occupied their customary seats in the audience. Although they were urged to voice their opinions regarding the Vietnam War, only a few of the 50 students spoke out. Consequently, the "discussion" became one dominated by faculty.

Dodge termed the war "a

symbol of discontent." However, the students today, he said, are less concerned about employment, and do not have to worry about depressions or Nazism.

He later said that history has shown some wars to be a "good thing," something that had given the country a "sense of purpose." Dodge admitted, however, the "cause" in Vietnam was "obscure."

Frederick Samuels, assistant professor of sociology, said students today suffer from disillusionment for two reasons: first, because national leaders had not ended the war; and second, because of the leaders' disregard for "human principles."

Members of minorities are angry because they are asked to die for a country that has discriminated against them, he continued. The war has also polarized the old and the young, the conservative and the radical, dividing them into groups who are either "for" the war or "against" it.

Samuels posed the question, what is democracy all about? The majority must prevail, he said, but the minority is obligated to state its views.

The success or failure of the war's outcome will depend upon "peaceful communication between the world leaders," he concluded.

Charles E. Clark, assistant professor of history, explained the Vietnam "paradox." The brutality of the war is not unique, but Americans are forced to participate in acts which negate the moral principles they were

by Pat Broderick  
News Editor

brought up with. Yet people have become more sensitive to the war because of their exposure to brutality, he said.

The complacency some people demonstrate regarding the war is caused by the attitude that to oppose a policy established by the President is unpatriotic, he explained. The protestors, on the other hand, question the role of the power structure and the status quo.

One faction seems to equate loyalty, patriotism, and love of country to unquestioned acceptance of the government's decision, said Clark adding, "I see this as unhealthy." The one positive issue raised by the war is that of free speech, said Clark, which is being questioned even in the armed forces.

Manley R. Irwin, associate professor of economics, explained the war's impact on inflation. He defined this as a rise in price levels and a stagnant salary, which results in a lower standard of living.

The war has cost about \$30 billion per year, said Irwin. Every dollar, however, generates three dollars, raising the cost of the war to a total \$90 billion.

The demand for goods is great, but the supply is small. The prices consequently go up, he continued. There are fewer options, and fewer goods purchased.

The uneducated, the racially oppressed minorities, and the poor bear the brunt of inflation, said Irwin. These people be-

come unemployed, contributing to the problems in the cities and ghettos.

He said that priorities are determined through the ballot box, and have been neglected. Robert Craig, instructor of political science, disagreed, saying that priorities were established in the "marketplace," and were now being reordered.

Craig said, regarding the war, that people operated under the premise of fear in domestic and foreign issues. He blamed the fear on the affluence of the nation.

He said later that the country must clearly enunciate the reasons we send troops over to fight in countries like Vietnam.

Professor of Political Science John Holden, referring to President Nixon's remark stating he would not allow the peace day to influence him, called Nixon "a damn fool."

Samuels said it was unfair to characterize those who protest the war as left wingers. "They are disillusioned young people," he said. "They want to see democracy work."

Only a handful of students remained when the panel members concluded their remarks. Throughout the two hour discussion, students had walked out. One junior commented that the faculty's outpouring of knowledge may have inhibited the students from voicing their opinions. Most student remarks were responded to by faculty members, and frequently lost in a barrage of facts and statistics.

## Peaceful vigil

Outside, the campus was relatively peaceful. The vigil on the Thompson Hall lawn continued, but only a few students, some sprawled on the lawn, listened. Students passing by paused, and then walked on.

The speaker stood on the platform under the flag. Two torches burned on either side of the lectern. The wind blew the flames and the pages he read from: "John Lewis, Philadelphia, dead...Michael Martin, Ohio, dead..." A young woman, her face covered by a black veil, approached the platform, and listened.

## Snively Arena panel

The same calm had fallen over Snively Arena. A few students

were scattered about, some on blankets, others on the hard cement floor. Anti-war music played from a tape recorder filled the arena. Students started to drift in to hear the next panel.

The five member panel, moderated by Bradford Cook, student body president, was again an all-faculty group.

Valentine Dusek, instructor of philosophy, began the discussion by posing two areas of concern: the functions and prospects of the negotiations; and the government's plans in Vietnam.

People who oppose the war should not turn against the country, he advised, because it "turns people off." He said, "We must show people we are good patriots, which means opposing the present policy regarding the war."

A true patriot, he said, tries to prevent the destruction of his country by opposing the war. Therefore, those who oppose the government are patriots.

He examined the issue of withdrawal from Vietnam with honor and safeguarding those left in Vietnam at the same time. There would not be slaughter if the United States withdrew from Vietnam, he said, because few are left who support either South Vietnam or the U.S.

As Dusek spoke, a procession of people, clad in black robes and hoods, entered the arena chanting hymns. Dusek abruptly stopped his speech, and all became still. There was a short ritual, ending with the "murder" of one of the actors. The performers filed out of the hall, carrying the "corpse" on their shoulders.

## Guerrilla Theater

The actors, members of "Guerrilla Theater," had staged various scenes on campus throughout the day, coming and going without explanation or warning.

Robert Simpson, assistant professor of physics, termed the presentation "moving".

He said, concerning the Moratorium, that President Nixon "is not going to move unless he is pressured. The Moratorium is peaceful, and a way to apply the pressure," he said.

He spoke of atrocities the war  
(Continued on page 4)

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# Students noticeably absent from campus activities

[Durham]

"There can be no honorable conclusion to a dishonorable war," insisted Sam Rosen, professor of economics.

"What's going on today is not only consistent with the American 'Puritan Ethic,'" claimed David Larson, associate professor of political science. "It's also traditional."

"America has made the mistake in Vietnam of trying to solve political problems with military means," offered Allen Linden, professor of history.

"I think it is treasonous to be silent when good men are being called to be brave in a war that cannot be won," said John V. Donovan, instructor of economics.

Those nice catchy phrases flowed like water. Each of the students who heard the speakers

nodded when he heard his viewpoint justified and supported. And there was a viewpoint for nearly everyone who wants to get out of the war.

It was a satisfying feeling to those who found a focus to their personal views on the issue. For them the day had some meaning.

But still, there was something conspicuously missing from the campus activities -- the student.

The faculty did all the talking. Most students stayed in bed.

Of those that managed to get up, many went to the classes of those professors who think their classroom transcends an issue which is ripping American society apart.

Perhaps 500 students left the campus to participate in other aspects of the day. They knew where they stood long before the day arrived.

And what happened to the hand-

by Ron Winslow  
Ass't News Editor

ful of students who "participated" in the campus centered activities?

They sat in Snively Arena or the Social Science Center listening intently to faculty opinion. They were overwhelmed with the vast amount of knowledge which the faculty called upon to document their opinions. And when they decided they had found the focus to their views, or when they realized they couldn't open their mouths in the wake of such an intellectual onslaught, they left, perhaps satisfied, most likely not.

Reverend William Tucker, of the First Parish, Dover, rose to open the Moratorium activities at Snively after a 15-minute delay, time for a few more people to trickle in.

"We need a ceaseless spiritual commitment to end the war, to end the war so we won't have to choke when we say the Pledge of Allegiance, especially the words 'one nation under God,'" Rev. Tucker said.

Rosen was the first speaker on a four-man faculty panel. There is no reason, he suggested, why the University can not "take a position strongly in favor of peace, in terms of a solution to our overriding domestic problems." He said it is a mistake to think the University is always neutral. "On special occasions it has no other position except non-neutral."

Larson expressed concern that America may lean toward isolationism after the war is over, especially with the domestic problems facing the nation. But he tamed his concern with a faith in "American Humanism" that will keep "some international perspective."

Larson's comments drew light

applause from the 300 students who had trickled into Snively by 10:30. But a few students raised vocal objections to his speech.

Steve Kenton, a mathematics graduate student who was active in organizing the Moratorium, told Larson his 'American Humanism' "is a lot of crap," and we live "under a giant system of hypocrisy."

"I say it's an unhumanism," Kenton insisted. "America's value system is not Humanism, it's exploitation of the individual."

Donovan called President Nixon's withdrawal proposals and draft cutbacks, as part of a "plan to get you to believe something is happening when in fact it is not." He suggested our inability to see our way through the problem stems from educational fragmentation. "We don't get education, we get training, a procedure for fragmentation of knowledge. It makes us incapable of grasping whole questions," he said.

## An afternoon forum

Speaking at the Social Science Center during an afternoon forum, Donovan linked his fragmentation theory to the University's failure to reach the community with possible solutions to various social problems.

"The University is not fulfilling its critical function," he said. "Academicians are incapable of seeing things in their inter-connectedness."

Donovan thinks this problem will make it difficult to solve the social problems we intend to get to after the war is over.

The Social Science forum addressed itself to the problems of disengagement after withdrawal. Forbes Bryce, lecturer in sociology, claimed the nation will need an economic reorganization if we are going to tackle the social problems properly.

"We have never learned how to keep our economy progressing without war," he said. "Our economy is based on ultimate manufacture of waste."

Bryce noted that America is already concerning itself with defense spending after the war with such programs as ABM (Anti Ballistic Missiles).

"We need to reorganize our society," Bryce continued. "We have delayed it for two generations." He added, "think what would happen if we stopped fighting? The defense industry would be useless."

George Romoser, professor of political science, suggested the biggest problems of disengagement was not economic but a value shock.

## Guerrilla theater happens to achieve focus on war

[Durham]

Several students, dressed in black, bearing a "corpse" on their shoulders, marched solemnly through Huddleston dining hall Wednesday noon. As the group circled the hall they sang a version of "We Shall Overcome", "We shall end the war"; then disappeared.

This was only one sample of guerrilla theater presented on Vietnam Moratorium Day.

What is guerrilla theater? One source defines it as "The theater of social comment, particularly protest; it can happen anywhere, the space simply has to be defined to achieve focus."

Guerrilla theater happened Tuesday night when over 100 students bearing candles marched from the Union to T-Hall lawn for the opening service of the Moratorium Day: reading of the names of the war dead. Students walked and sang together for peace.

formed a stylized piece on T-Hall lawn early Wednesday afternoon when six students, dressed in black, attacked a lone student dressed in white and wearing a peace symbol. Chanting the Pledge of Allegiance, the six encircled the young man and carried him off.

The last and most impressive ceremony of the day temporarily interrupted a speech by Val Dusek, instructor of philosophy, at the afternoon panel discussion in Snively Arena. A group of students, again in the black garb of mourning, entered the arena chanting the last rites of the Catholic Church. One figure was bound, forced to his knees, then "slain" by the black cross that had led the group into the room. As he rolled over and "died", the group echoed a quiet "amen," then bore him away.

The group appeared in both dining halls and in the downtown area where solemn faces and silence remained in their wake.

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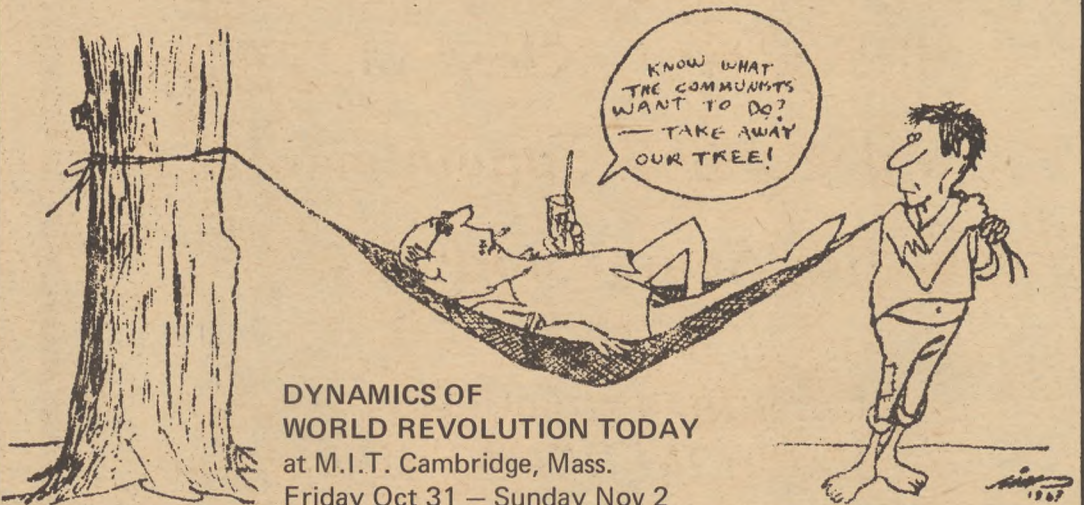
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## Division evident at Dover HS

by Barbara Baird

### [Dover]

Dover High school students had a choice Wednesday. They could have gone to the gym "to have some good clean fun" by participating in recreational sports as proposed by a physical education instructor. Or they could have participated in a Moratorium Assembly.

They went to the assembly. The voice of Dover's principal came over the loudspeaker, "Any infringement upon the rights of others will result in suspension." Posters carrying phrases such as, "America: Love It or Leave It," "Patriotism Shall Overcome," and "Blood and Tears are Worth Your Child's Freedom," lined the right wall of the auditorium. The left wall was bare, but anti-war slogans had earlier been put up and taken down by students favoring the other side, noted one student.

As the Moratorium program began to the tune of very loud, "patriotic" music playing over the speaker system, the strong division within the school became more evident.

The principal and the administration of Dover High had made their position clear, not only by these gestures of conditioning, but also by giving some UNH students a hard time getting into the assembly.

About 50 male students walked out as the first speaker, Reverend John Swanson said, "Solving problems by war is exactly what our enemies want."

The Reverend continued by stressing three responsibilities of our youth in this country, "First, to maintain a critical distance by looking at reality and not by just believing that everything our country does is right."

"Second, there is a real need for negators, people who dare to

say 'no' when they disagree with American policy."

"And finally we must revolt, which does not mean taking up arms, but rather standing in revolution for a principle we believe in whatever cost to ourselves," he concluded.

The planned portion of the program continued with six speakers from UNH, including two faculty members, Valentine Dusek, professor of philosophy, and Robert Simpson, professor of physics, and four students, John Mason, Tim Hopkins, Ralph Wiggin, and Doug Peters.

A second disruption arose as a high school student yelled out, "Bomb the Cong." After a brief rumbling, the room was again calm.

Many students and teachers responded to an opportunity to air their views to the assembly.

Most of the student body was making a commitment without fear or reservation.

## Students walk out to support Moratorium at Oyster River HS

### [Oyster River]

Approximately 20 students walked out of an assembly conducted Wednesday at Oyster River High School to demonstrate their support of the Vietnam Moratorium Day.

The student-organized assembly was scheduled as a part of the national Moratorium activities.

Bill Kelly, a spokesman for the group, called upon 200 students, who had signed a petition in favor of the Moratorium, to leave the "fictitious convention" and join him in discussions outside the assembly. Said Kelly. "The moment for decisive action has arrived. In keeping with the Vietnam Moratorium's basic objectives, walk out, walk out, now!"

According to another student spokesman, a petition, requesting the cancellation of classes to allow students to participate in activities outside the school, was circulated. The petition was amended, and a request for two class periods for lectures and discussion was accepted by school officials. Kelly urged the student body "not to compromise" on the petition submitted to Principal George Pasichuke last week.

Pasichuke said Wednesday he received a petition from students last week, which he turned over to the chairman of the school board for consideration. He also remarked that the board meets monthly, and he has received no word on the petition as yet.

Pasichuke believed the assembly was well received, and he summed up the comments with "good, thought-provoking, and very worthwhile." He said that the program was organized by the student council and was op-

tional for the student.

"If someone wanted to attend a program at the University of New Hampshire, they could," he said. "There were no restrictions." He estimated that "at least 50 percent" of the student body was present at one time or another during the two-hour program.

Commenting on the walkout, Pasichuke said, "I was there... I know of no problems among the students. They could come and go at will."

### Durham

(Continued from page 2)

had caused on both sides. "No civilized person can look at the destruction and say we're defending democracy," he said.

Those who support the war are ignorant, and are devoted to their ignorance, he said. Simpson added however that the American people cannot allow "mental violence" to take over the country.

"We must reach out and reason with those who support the war," he said. "We must not hate them, because that is what their attitude is."

Paul Brockelman, associate professor of philosophy, regarding the question of patriotism, said there had never been a national movement that had not appealed to such virtues as courage, loyalty, and patriotism.

"The massacre goes on in one form or another," he said and quoted Dr. Harvey Cox, "Not one more man, not one more death for Vietnam."

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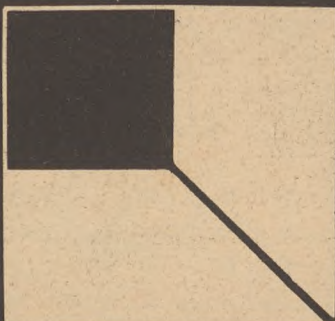
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# UNH panelists speak at Eliot

[ Eliot, Maine ]

"Believe me, I've gotten a lot of static for doing this," said the Principal of Marshwood High School in Eliot, Maine. He was addressing panelists from the University who discussed the Vietnam issue in a student assembly there. A North Vietnamese native was also included on the panel.

The principal's statement indicates the cautious environment surrounding Eliot on the Vietnam issue. It was as though the high school's administration was plotting subversive activities behind the community's back. The entire community was therefore invited to hear the panelists speak on the issue.

Panelists included: Paul Brockelman, associate professor of philosophy; Brad Cook, student government president; Robby Fried, instructor of English; R. Peter Sylvester, associate professor of philosophy; Peter Riviere, editor of THE NEW HAMPSHIRE; Robert Winston, instructor of political science; Frederick Schneider, student; and Dr. Joseph DucMinh, native of North Vietnam.

Brockelman led off the individual presentations by saying, "We can only truly be free when we are allowed to disagree. The truth we seek is no simple thing. I ask that you think deeply on this issue."

He then proceeded to rebut every rationale offered to date to justify American involvement in Vietnam. Brockelman termed the war illegal, citing the fact that America broke the Geneva Conference pact of 1954, and that U.S. intervention and subsequent escalation was based on a contrived incident involving two U.S. destroyers, later to be known as the "Gulf of Tonkin incident".

He continued his rebuttal by calling American intervention both "military and political errors." "General MacArthur warned us that a land war in Asia was futile," illustrated Brockelman. "Our own Declaration of Independence and Constitution provide for self-determination as a basic concept of democracy, yet we have failed our own democratic goals by imposing our will on South Vietnam."

Brockelman up-dated his arguments by next attacking the lat-

by Jean Olson

est focus in the war: the peace negotiations. He called the "honorable end to the war" theory a "smokescreen." He then posed the rhetorical question, "What honor has a thief?"

Cook, a recently ardent supporter of both the war and the Nixon administration's Vietnam policies, explained his change of opinion.

"Self determination?" asked Cook. "With 500,000 men in Vietnam?" Cook expressed his former belief that the U.S. should assist in arresting communism and upholding democracy. He also explained his former opinion that the U.S. government should aid its allies and uphold its treaties. Both arguments seemed to be overshadowed by Cook's belief in the democratic ideals of self-determination.

Schneider explained the difficulty of reasonable analysis because, "The information we get is not necessarily true and this information is always open to interpretation." He, too, cited the Gulf of Tonkin incident and the inaccurate ways this incident was interpreted by U.S. Senators.

The editor of THE NEW HAMPSHIRE followed a different line of presentation, choosing to discard his written text in favor of "what is in my head and what I feel."

Riviere expressed sympathy with high school students who felt alienated from their parents, administrators and government. "It is this alienation from my government and its unresponsive posture which leads me to protest our involvement in Vietnam."

"This is the dilemma which faces us. While we may have deep moral convictions about the war, our government remains amoral in the classic governmental sense. How then do we channel our morality into an unresponsive, amoral government?" asked Riviere.

The lone supporter of the war, Dr. DucMinh, asked the audience to study the issues completely, which, in his words "will take much time." "I suggest that if a study is established you concentrate on the 1920's and 1930's. It will take a long time to formulate solutions to this war," concluded DucMinh.

Fried, the chairman of the Life Studies program at the University, expressed frustration that he did not question the war rationale earlier when he could have had an effect on its direction.

"To kill another human being is the most repugnant act for any human. We know that because of basic human morals," began Peter Sylvester.

Sylvester considers the American reasons for being in Vietnam are "for the young people, not correct. A matter of national honor is often not sufficient for a young person." This poses the problem of involving young people in making immoral decisions. "It is a form of moral paralysis," said Sylvester.

Robert Winston's philosophy on the American justification for the war is its "ever expanding empire. The American presence is simply to maintain a vantage point in its power scheme."

A question and answer period ensued but was too short to provide any deep analysis into the issues. Instead, a separate period was set up with the panelists divided into three groups to facilitate wider student involvement. It was a generally accepted opinion that the assembly and discussion periods were beneficial to the students. In fact, a suggestion was made to create more opportunity, similar to Moratorium Day, within the school for further exchange of ideas and opinions on issues of social importance.

Army veterans say that the number of American war casualties is low. According to these sources, a man is not listed as a war casualty if he is transferred to a field hospital alive.

## Kellogg advocates withdrawal

by Dave Carroll

[ Plymouth 10:15 a.m. ]

Former NEW HAMPSHIRE editor Jon Kellogg branded the U.S. policy in Vietnam as "morally untenable," and advocated complete U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Kellogg spoke in observance of Moratorium Day, Wednesday, at Holderness School, a college preparatory school in Plymouth, New Hampshire.

Kellogg interpreted the Vietnam Moratorium Day as an expression of the conflict between the individual and the state, an expression of moral objection by many Americans to U.S. policy in Vietnam.

"We have to separate government and morality in talking about the war," he said. "Government itself is amoral. The function of government is to preserve the state, not to pass moral judgment. Only individuals have morality."

"I believe in my country; I'm a patriot. But I think my country is morally wrong about Vietnam," he added.

To support his position, Kellogg cited the U.S. pledge for reunification of Vietnam under the Geneva Accords of 1954, a pledge which the U.S. violated by refusing to hold a popular election, supporting a "puppet regime" instead.

"Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese, not to the United States," he asserted.

Kellogg is also opposed to the taking of human life for any reason. He has applied for a Conscientious Objector draft classification.

Emphasizing the right of in-

dividual moral decision, Kellogg observed, "there can be more than one 'right' view on Vietnam." He mentioned the views of Manchester "Union-Leader" Publisher William Loeb, saying, "I can co-exist with Mr. Loeb, and I hope he can co-exist with me."

The UNH senior did, however, object to Loeb attacking the Moratorium participants with name-calling, instead of basing his attack on the issues of the war.

Kellogg urged every student to take a moral stand on the war. "Find out what's going on, and determine where you want to be," he said.

Shifting his attack to other than moral issues, Kellogg said, "I don't believe the domino theory is valid." He cited recent testimony by Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield that there is little or no danger of other Southeast

(Continued on page 15)

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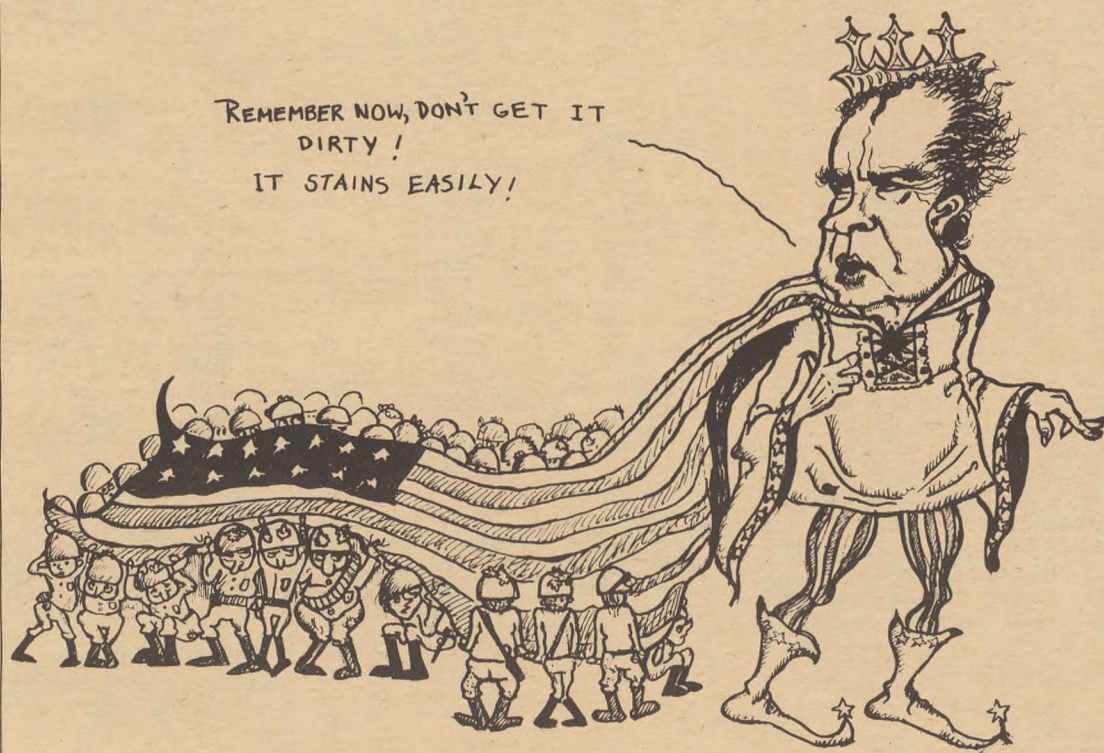
# the new hampshire



Editorial Page

October 17, 1969

Page 6



## "i just had to look having read the book"

by michael greene

It is difficult for anyone to assess what happened in North Conway today and it is especially difficult for ME to assess what has happened.

North Conway is a devil that I have been trying to exorcise from my system since I came to Durham five years ago. It is a ruthless, conservative town. The people are physically oppressive; beating up, heckling, or otherwise suppressing anyone who is different from them. When they are bored, and there is no one different around, they turn on themselves. They read the Manchester "Union Leader" like a bible and get drunk whenever possible.

I have always felt oppressed there. In high school I became bitter and withdrawn and couldn't wait to leave. After leaving I was always reluctant to go back. Because of my long hair, summers were a three month agony complete with physical threats. Eventually, I gave up going there except for an occasional short visit with my parents. And then, I usually didn't leave their house.

Little by little, through avoidance, I managed to partially exorcise that devil.

But then came EASY RIDER. The last scene brought the whole scene crashing down on my head again. The north-country people also carry loaded shotguns. And once again I was very much afraid.

Last Friday, looking for a place to go to talk to people on Moratorium Day, I heard there was a need for speakers in North Conway. I am not sure why, but I was immediately excited. I called the seventeen-year-old girl in charge of the rally and told her I would like to go and

she, too, was excited and agreed that I should come, joining a student from Dartmouth, a congregational minister and a professor from Belknap College.

She asked me what I was going to talk about and I told her I didn't know. I had no idea what to say in North Conway.

Tuesday night at the organizational meeting I became angry. The local minister was backing out because he had received irate phone calls from his parishioners. The rally organizers were saying that they didn't want anyone to put his personal integrity on the line. And I was saying that they were crazy, that I intended to be radical, and that I was not averse to "getting my head busted" for what I might say. That upset everyone present. They wanted to know just what I intended to say and again I resisted. I still didn't know.

After the meeting I sat alone in my van in the woods off the Kancamagus highway, 20 miles from Conway. For an hour, by lantern light, I scanned the NY "Times," the "Union Leader" and THE NEW HAMPSHIRE looking for speech material. I finally decided that I might read Jonathan Kellogg's column from the last edition.

When I arrived at the North Conway Park this afternoon a few minutes before the rally was scheduled to start, I was greeted by a fat policeman. "Are you one of those commies?" he asked me. "What happened to the rally?" I asked. "It got moved to Jackson (ten miles away)," he said and chuckling, he walked toward another policeman and three gas station attendants standing nearby.

They had played their ace-

in-the-hole at the last minute. After the police and Park Committee had given tacit approval to the rally someone had informed them of an obscure law stating that a license was required for any public gathering in a park abutting a state highway.

As I climbed into my van and headed toward Jackson, I saw the two policemen and three gas station attendants laughing among themselves.

Then I was mad. I was mad all the way to Jackson and I was mad when I arrived at the new location of the rally, a field a half-mile from the main road.

A crowd of about 75 people had gathered. Most of them were high school kids. I looked out over the crowd and thought how useless it all seemed. We were in exile.

But then I spotted my parents in the crowd and looked from their faces to the other faces in the crowd. I realized that it was the first time that most of those people had assembled to speak out against the war. . . they were taking a big risk. Even the local minister had shown up.

I was confused. I decided not to use the sketchy speech I had prepared. I fidgeted nervously while the other speakers said what they had to say. But it was words, words, words. They talked and talked in the third person, not getting close enough to the problem to involve anyone there.

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## Smoke gets in your eyes

In the howling wilderness of Canada, hardened woodsmen cut pulp for paper; in the fertile fields of Kentucky, a nimble canine lifts his leg in a toast to a broad leaved plant; on Madison Avenue buttoned down souls prepare the lyrics of the Siren's irresistible jingle; and in the minds of America's smoke snorting suckers, a wish is being fulfilled. . . the death wish.

The blood stream screaming for nicotine, your trembling fingers reach for the flip top box. Thank goodness one's left. You nervously tap it against the table top for lack of a silver cigarette case. Nursing the fickle flame you light up in the Bogart tradition, finally taking a Betty Davis drag to the relief of your soot starved lungs. How mature you look. Cleverly sucking a smoldering paper tube of crushed weeds, your savagery becomes instantly evident.

Depending on individual styles, the ashes are finger flicked away, leaving your personalized trail of tell tale crematoriums. The advanced addict perfecting his technique finds to the amuse-

ment of all, that mighty blasts of smoke can be expelled not only through the mouth, but through the nose and ears as well. With continued research there is no telling which body openings will be conquered next.

A deafening pitch of climactic excitement is reached when an unpretentious sputter rolls, and swells, into a magnificent wheeze; only outdone by the spasmodic explosions which follow.

Yes, smoking marks a man of the world: active Marlboro men, walking a mile for a Camel, taking Salem out of the country, activating charcoal, recessing filters, getting extra millimeters longer, calling for Phillip Morris, making a Lucky Strike of Old Gold, rather fighting than switching, and gullibly falling for every trap set by the Machiavelli's of Madison Avenue. These grey flannel frauds have duped their victims into the first fix, and the tobacco pushers have taken over from there.

So I ask, would you really walk a mile for a camel? Your last mile?

Sumner F. Kalman

## Mills clarifies his remarks

I would very much appreciate it if you would publish, for the record, my sense of concern about the report (THE NEW HAMPSHIRE, October 7) of my remarks to the University Senate on October 6. My remarks were made in support of the resolution that Mr. Nicoloff introduced--the resolution that ultimately was passed. I did not urge the Senate to follow a "happy" medium policy. (My sense of outrage about the Vietnam war makes the use of the word "happy," even in the context of the reporter's article, a totally in-

appropriate expression.)

I did say that I felt that it was not wise to close down the University on October 15; however, the burden of my remarks certainly was one of urging University recognition of this important occasion. I closed my remarks by saying that the University Senate should not remain aloof from this matter, but that it should pass the resolution and thereby express its awareness of the anguish that is so widely felt within the academic community.

Thank you.

Eugene S. Mills  
Dean of Liberal Arts

## Hudon critical

I find it normal that people report not what they hear but what they expect or want to hear and was not too disturbed last week when THE NEW HAMPSHIRE implied that the distribution of finances within the University or the direction in which the university is developing were "remote subjects." However, I object strenuously to any publication's putting its misunderstandings in quotation marks. "Molding the people's spirit" is a corny, stupid and meaningless expression. Your reporters are free to "think" in these terms if they wish, but they are not free to attribute them to others.

Louis Hudon  
French Department

## George Wald

(Continued from page 14)

comes up every third year of each administration. Consequently, the presidents never have to worry about the draft until it's too late to do anything about it.

Wald's second step is to stop the draft. Mark Hatfield and George McGovern are in favor of abolishing the draft. Who else favors abolishing the draft? Nixon and Barry Goldwater favor it. To the delight of the audience, Wald added, "When Nixon and Goldwater are for something, I take another look."

Wald said, "Don't reform the

draft. Stop it and stop it now." A cutback in defense funds is Wald's third step toward a "true democracy".

Laird wants to cut funds too. However, his plan is to cut the civilian staff at the Pentagon. Wald pointed out that Laird has not said a word about cutting back defense contracts with the large rich American companies.

Wald explained how funds presently used by the Defense Department could be better distributed for the benefit of the people and not the military-industrial complex.

"One last thing...Whatever you do or say, say it and do it. Don't leave patriotism to the Neanderthals," he concluded. "We're the patriots."



# 300 assemble at Concord State House

## [ Concord ]

Moratorium Day in Concord brought housewives, baby carriages, truant students, overweight businessmen in pin-striped suits, and bearded youths in faded dungarees, to the plaza in front of the State House at noon.

Mrs. Warren Eberhardt of Concord was moderator of the peace rally. Standing before approximately 300 people on the steps of the gold-domed building, Mrs. Eberhardt praised the many political leaders who have supported the Moratorium Day demonstrations.

She lauded New Hampshire Senator Thomas McIntyre for his position in advocating peaceful demonstrations and withdrawal from Vietnam. McIntyre's stand came amid rebuttal from his colleagues in Congress.

Governor Walter R. Peterson was absent from the Capital City activities. He met all day with his Council. In a statement prepared for the press, however, Peterson expressed concern at the loss of American lives in the war, and the neglect of important programs at homes.

"I support President Nixon in his efforts to end the war," said Peterson, but added that "this could be a day of mature reflection...with orderly and lawful demonstrations."

Reverend Charles Broadbent, representing the clergy, remarked that the destructiveness of the war, in American lives and dissension at home, has outweighed its political importance.

As Broadbent spoke, the crowd grew until it surrounded the concrete and steel replica of Daniel Webster in the plaza.

A bearded pacifist, Alan Blood, followed Broadbent and urged the people to support the immediate and total withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam. Blood then led the crowd in the

singing of a protest song. As most of the crowd clapped in time to the song, mothers began to gently rock carriages in hopes of silencing whining infants.

Following the song, the list of New Hampshire war dead was read by several volunteers from the crowd. During the reading, many working people began to file away and the younger children grew more restless. Boys and girls dodged through the crowd and bounced up the State House steps.

As the last names were read, one child sat, chilled by the cold wind, munching a candied apple. Mrs. Eberhardt expressed the hope that the list was complete, not only for the day, but forever.

### Concord High School

The observance of Moratorium Day in Concord began at Concord Public High School earlier in the morning.

Virginia Coulter, a volunteer from the Concord Peace Center; Robert Schmid, a history teacher at St. Paul's School; and David Martin, a conscientious objector, were featured speakers at the school.

The three lecturers spoke simultaneously in different locations of the building. Student attendance was optional.

Schmid, a young veteran of the Vietnam conflict, was not prepared to lecture and wished conditions had allowed for a question-and-answer discussion. The 200 chattering students, packed in bleachers in a corner of the school's gymnasium, made a discussion impractical.

"What's this day all about?" "What are we doing here?" Schmid began and the shouting, giggling and shuffling feet were silenced. "The motto of this day is 'Support your future.' What kind of world do you want to live in?" he went on.

Schmid asked the students if anyone knew why the United States

by Michael Comendul  
and  
Michael Painchaud

was in Vietnam. No student answers were sufficient. He suggested that war was "an outcome of an outdated or archaic foreign policy against Communism."

Schmid believes "the majority (of the rural peasants of South Vietnam) are sick and tired of our presence...they just want to be left alone."

Schmid also hypothesized that a "majority of the non-career people (soldiers) do not want to be in Vietnam."

A majority of the people in Vietnam are Buddhists, according to Schmid. The military government, which the U.S. supports in the South, is a Catholic one reflecting only 10-15 per cent of the population.

Schmid accused the people of Vietnam of being "apolitical" and essentially unconcerned about either a Communist or a democratic government. In either case the Buddhist population would be ignored.

The audience grew restless. Giggling girls stifled laughter, some read books. The bleachers yawned and creaked with movement. Mr. Schmid received a few more questions.

How can we stop Communist aggression?

"In terms of order," said Schmid, recalling the minority Catholic government, "Communism might be better for these people."

As for an honorable withdrawal, Schmid believes the people of the U.S., including Nixon, want proof of "some kind of stability in the Vietnam government," that is not now forthcoming.

"We have a rose-colored view of war," said Schmid. "We

(Americans) don't understand the problems of war on a civilian population."

What the Moratorium should present is a "dramatic public display...(in hopes of) a dramatic political response," Schmid said.

### Mrs. Coulter speaks

As Schmid spoke, Mrs. Coulter was introduced to approximately 150 students in the small, noisy cafeteria of the school by Principal J. Preston Barry.

Mrs. Coulter, who is a volunteer director of the Concord Peace Center, opened her discussion with a quote from Herodotus, a Greek historian: "In peace, children bury their parents. War violates this pattern, and causes parents to bury their children."

She then explained her involvement in the peace movement, expressing the opinion that the federal government is no longer compatible with the Constitution, having become too powerful through centralization.

"The American system is no longer working," she said. "Congress has allowed the President to wage an illegal war and now cannot stop him. The courts have shirked in their responsibility to take this issue before them," she added.

Facing the students, whose chatter at times drowned out her remarks, Mrs. Coulter observed, "The only way to change the system is for the American people to say 'We want to live by our Constitution as it was intended. We want the Vietnamese to determine their own government. We don't want to interfere with the civil disorders of any other nation.'"

One faculty member asked Mrs. Coulter her opinion of the "domino theory", which many observers use to justify the American involvement in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. Coulter remarked that

nations were not dominoes.

"We haven't solved our own internal problems as yet," she said. "If we can't make it work here, how can we tell them how to do it there?"

Mrs. Coulter opened a discussion on the democratic system of government, but received responses from only five or six students.

A more lively discussion began when one student expressed concern that the school's administration would not excuse students who wished to participate in that afternoon's activities at the State House.

The administration had originally declared that students would be excused if they received written permission from their parents. The administration later announced students would be dismissed with parental permission, but would receive a "zero grade" for the day.

Several students, who said they would cut their classes regardless, asked Mrs. Coulter to confront Barry on the issue.

She felt it wouldn't be wise to confront the administration, and reminded students "this is only one day in the peace movement."

"You should concentrate on raising issues within the school," said Mrs. Coulter. "You need to organize the student body for further actions towards peace. Prepare for the next moratorium," she concluded.

Following the 45-minute assembly, one senior girl, who works at the Peace Center, commented on the students at Concord High.

"There are about 1300 students here," she said, nervously folding her dismissal slip for the afternoon. "Only about 75 are really involved in the peace movement. Most of the students who attended the assemblies today were only concerned with getting out of classes."

# Forum draws strong response at Somersworth

## [ Somersworth, 8:00 a.m. ]

"Do you want to go over there? I sure don't! I'm not going!" "We've got to get out. I don't know exactly how, but we've got to get out!" "I'll tell you how to end this war. Ten H-bombs on North Vietnam, and it'll all be over." These were some of the opinions expressed at Somersworth High School by students during a forum held in conjunction with Moratorium Day.

The high school cancelled many classes Wednesday to allow students to listen to speakers voicing both sides of the Vietnam war issue.

Representatives from UNH faculty and students, Somersworth Mayor Clyde Coolidge, and Somersworth High School faculty and students participated in the forum, which was sponsored by the high school Student Council.

"This is probably the first time a lot of these kids have considered the issue in depth," said history and humanities teacher Walter Morgan. Proud of the enthusiasm shown by the students for the program, Morgan added it was especially significant that the speakers presented the students with opinions representing opposing views of the war.

UNH philosophy instructor Valentine R. Dusek was the first speaker. Condemning United States' involvement in the war, Dusek blamed it on economic entanglements.

"It is substantial American investments, now so important to our economy, that are hindering peace negotiations. Nixon isn't trying to find a peace settlement with these negotiations,"

Dusek asserted. "He is trying to lessen the resistance to the war to a tolerable level."

We are not preserving our democracy in Vietnam, since "the Viet Cong are not going to swim across the ocean and attack the U.S." Nor are we saving South Vietnamese democracy, since the elections in that country are not democratic, representative, or free.

We are in Vietnam to insure U.S. economic growth, Dusek claimed. "U.S. control of the resources in poorer countries encompasses two-thirds of the globe. These resources are put into war," he added, "not into health or education."

Dusek said that loyalty to the U.S. did not mean blindly agreeing with its policy, but resisting that policy if it was not for the good of the nation. He accused the U.S. of allowing partial electrocution as a form of torture, of dehumanizing Americans with these practices, of creating a landscape with "holes looking like the face of the moon" with the bombing, and of leaving malaria and the plague in the wake of this destruction. "It is loyalty not to let the U.S. push itself down the drain like this," he concluded.

### UNH students speak

Two UNH students, Timothy Hopkins, a senior political science major, and Vincent Stahley, a sophomore, also addressed the 250 students at the assembly. Agreeing with Dusek, Hopkins warned it was no mistake that the U.S. had become involved in Vietnam. "It is part of our imperialistic policy," he said.

by Nancie Stone  
Staff Reporter

Asked by a student in the audience to define imperialism, Hopkins said it was a condition in which "the corporations of a country such as the U.S. use the resources of another country in a monopolistic way and influence that foreign government to back them up."

Stahley followed Hopkins saying, "In this country there is a vastly unequal distribution of wealth, and it is the wealthy that want this war. They can use the low wages and cheap resources (of Vietnam) as long as we control the Vietnamese government."

Somersworth Mayor Clyde Coolidge said he supported the Moratorium as a day to discuss the Vietnam issue but condemned the principle of unilateral withdrawal for which the Moratorium stood.

"A unilateral withdrawal will not lead to peace," he said. "It will only lead to more war. If we show weakness in Vietnam, we'll be fighting in Thailand, Malaysia, and a lot of other places."

Coolidge also argued that the

Moratorium was actually a hindrance to the peace negotiations. "Unless Americans are united behind Nixon, there's a possibility the Vietnamese might not listen to us."

Coolidge concluded that the Moratorium's answer to the problem, simply getting out of the war, was really no answer at all. "Damn it!" he exclaimed, hitting the podium with his fist, "you can criticize, but give an answer!"

Forbes Bryce, UNH lecturer of sociology, advocated a gradual withdrawal. "We must finally face up to the fact that we're not getting anywhere and continue gradual withdrawal," he said. "The Vietnamese have won the war. I hope the Moratorium helps to form a consensus of opinion so it's clear which way we should go."

Frederick Parent, a UNH graduate student, agreed with Bryce. "It's a sin to continue the war for what they call honor. We must admit our mistakes. Let's stop being the bully and be the peacemaker."

Another graduate student from the University concurred with Bryce and Parent on the question of withdrawal. He did not,

however, agree on the wisdom of holding the Moratorium Day activities.

"Bring yourself to a more individualistic level," he suggested. "Consider the position of a mediator in Paris who is trying to receive certain demands that we feel must be granted. Consider the position of a commander whose objective is to take a hill in Vietnam on October 15, 1969. For these people the Moratorium becomes a pretty personal thing."

The forum ended with remarks from the Somersworth High School students and faculty. The majority who spoke opposed continuance of the war, but there was disagreement over the best method of resolving the conflict.

A steady line of students filed to the rostrum, anxious to voice their opinions and unafraid to disagree with their classmates as well as with the speakers. Only when the bell rang, dismissing school for the day, did the assembly break up.

"I was confused when I came this morning, and I'm still pretty confused," said one student leaving the building. "But I sure have a lot to think about."

## THE NEW HAMPSHIRE

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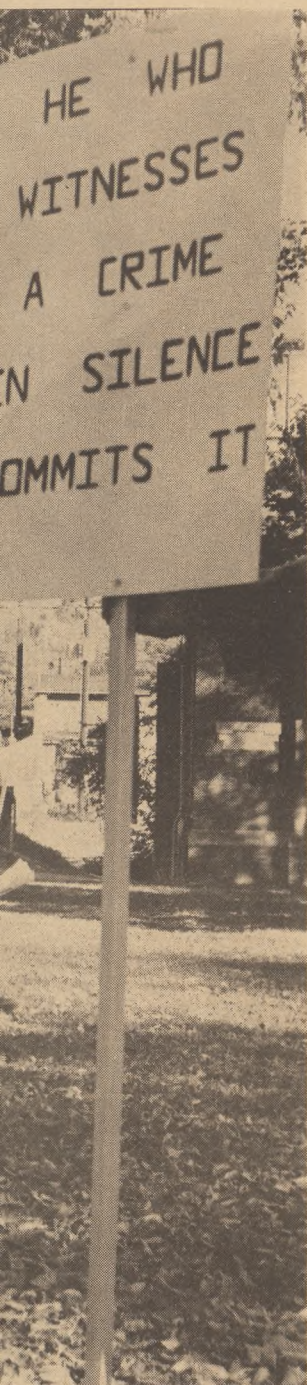
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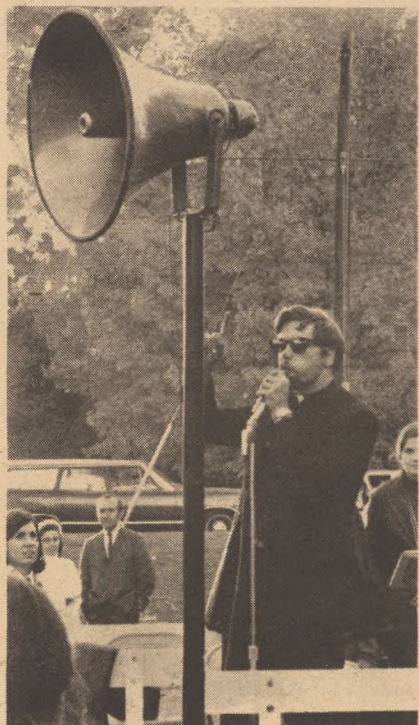




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*Paranoia strikes deep.  
Into your heart  
it will creep.  
People speaking  
their minds  
getting so much  
resistance  
from far behind.  
It's time to  
stop.*

*S. Stills*



**Photos by  
Worcester**



# 3,000 jam Manchester in largest rally ever

## [ Manchester ]

Seventy five people stood around listlessly, talking about the Moratorium and the part they would play in it. This was the scene at Dartmouth, 9:00 Wednesday morning; and Manchester, 2:30 the same day.

The 75 participants at Dartmouth split up to canvas 20 towns in the Hanover area. In Manchester the 75 persons were the first arrivals of demonstrators convening from throughout the state. By 3 p.m., 3,000 people were prepared to march through the city in protest of the war.

The march was underway by 3:15. Standing four abreast and walking in complete silence, the marchers headed up Elm Street to Hanover Street and turned up

by Bruce Cadarette

Hanover to a rally in Bronstein Park.

Work along Elm Street stopped, people lining the street stared at the marchers with either stern or sarcastic looks. People driving by gawked at the marchers.

The first heckling came in front of the Foster's Beef Co. One of the workers, lolling against a truck, pushed back his greasy hair and yelled at a group of the marchers, "My problem is my hair won't grow fast enough." One of the marchers countered with a peace sign. The worker retorted sarcastically, "I'm with you baby, all the way" and made an obscene gesture.

As the group walked past Rice's

Garage, some of the employees called to their friends inside to look at the demonstrators. One of the marchers noticing this commented to some of his companions, "A bunch of peace-freaks. Got to come out and look at them."

A driver at the next intersection, didn't know that Elm St. was blocked off to cross traffic, and screeched to a halt just missing some of the marchers. A group of on-lookers in front of Manchester Tire and Battery Co on the opposite corner, cheered the driver, yelling out "At 'a' baby". However, there was a hint of regret in their voices, possibly because he didn't hit anybody.

As the demonstrators approached the business district of Manchester the crowds grew larger, but the heckling died down. Stares similar to those seen earlier in the march were still apparent, but occasionally a sympathetic look could be seen in the crowd.

People stood around listening to the ball game. A young boy quipped, "I didn't know there were that many screwballs in this city." and the demonstrators walked along, silently determined to win this city over to the cause of peace.

As the marchers headed up Hanover Street a crowd began to follow along on the sidewalks. The purpose was not to heckle, these people were following to join the rally in the park.

Standing on the steps of the Post Office, two blocks away from (Continued on page 16)

by George Owen

## [ Manchester ]

Manchester, New Hampshire, a city that lost five National Guardsmen in Vietnam less than two months ago, was as good a place as any Wednesday to feel, to see, to hear dissent against the war in Vietnam.

Moratorium Day was the largest mass protest in the history of the city against a war.

About three thousand people, among them students, clergymen, politicians, businessmen, professional men, housewives, retired men and women, and workers nearly filled Bronstein Park.

The turn-out was larger than expected, due to criticism made by the city's largest newspaper aimed at participants of the protest.

The front page editorial writer for the Manchester "Union-Leader" came out with editorials three days in a row calling anyone who would take part in such a protest, "stupid" and "cowardly". This may have served as a catalyst, affecting public interest and favorable reaction by those who were against the Vietnam War.

Many of those who were in Manchester to protest the war were college students from the state's campuses. About 300 students from the University of New Hampshire went to the Queen City to protest.

The group from the University left Durham at 1:30. Sixty-four cars, a motorcade a mile long. Black crepe paper on car antennas, a mourning symbol. Peace symbols. Volkswagens, sportscars, Ramblers, Oldsmobiles, Chevys, Fords. Thirty-seven miles to Manchester. Bright red, orange and yellow foliage. Girl says "not 203, but 207 New Hampshire soldiers killed in Vietnam."

Highway 101. Hanover Street Exit. Down Candia Road to Valley Street near Hillsboro County Jail.

1200 people already there. Valley Street Cemetery in the background. People lined up in fours along the street.

Henry P. Sullivan, Democratic primary candidate for governor in 1968, was on Elm Street watching the march. He said, regarding the march, "I think it is perfectly proper. We cannot disregard the people of this country...the Constitution guarantees that right for these people to march."

Only one of New Hampshire's Congressmen came out in favor of the Peace Day Moratorium, Senator Thomas McIntyre.

As the people marched into the park, a folksinger sang "...give a damn about your fellow man". Marchers sat down on the grass and listened for one hour and forty-five minutes to eleven speakers.

Reverend Franklin Frye, a retired United Methodist minister, spoke against the war and then read a poem he wrote in tribute to Richard Genest, a New Hampshire Guardsman killed in Vietnam. When he was through, the crowd stood up and applauded.

Charlotte Bowers, sister-in-law to Richard Genest's widow, spoke for Mrs. Genest, who was in Chicago to participate in the Moratorium there. She spoke about the "unorganized body-like army" responsible for Genest's death.

Michael Powers, a student at UNH, and student body presidents from other local colleges spoke.

The final speaker, Reverend John Swanson, Episcopal priest from Portsmouth, who spoke in other New Hampshire cities that day, asked that no one clap while he was on the platform. He said, "the Anglican Council across the world stated that war is incompatible with the teachings of Jesus Christ and with human reason and conscience...over 90 percent of the Vietnam casualties are civilians, more than any previous war...the war is not moral, there is no justification."

The bearded priest waved his arms and shouted as he spoke. The people in the park clapped, ignoring his request. He said "the greatest voice in the nation is the one that says no...no...no war, no killing...God bless you all."

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happy only  
when he believes  
he is.

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Also appearing  
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## Little organized Moratorium activity at Dartmouth College

by Keith Gardner  
Staff Reporter

[ Hanover 9 a.m. ]

Dartmouth College was comparatively quiet for Moratorium Day. The famous Dartmouth Green appeared deserted at nine o'clock Wednesday morning. Seventy-five students appeared on the Green to receive pamphlets and instructions for an area campaign to "motivate people into action."

The main speaker at this "rally" was Brent Coffin, a senior at Dartmouth and the unofficial head of the Ad Hoc Committee which organized the day's activities. He stated the purpose of the canvassing was to "get people to take action, political action."

Coffin cautioned the students participating not to "put the people you talk to on the defensive with your own knowledge about the war."

"Listen to opinions as well as give your own," he continued.

Classes at Dartmouth were still in session, but it was stated that about 1500 students would be cutting classes in order to participate in the Moratorium Day activities at Manchester, Boston or the canvassing around Dartmouth.

The students did not approach the administration to have classes cancelled. According to Coffin, there were two reasons for this action. One, the Ad Hoc Committee did not want to approach a neutral administration. Secondly, "It is a right, not a privilege, to cut classes," said Coffin. If they had approached the administration to cancel classes, it would have been ask-

ing for a privilege which was already a student's right.

Observance of the Moratorium began Tuesday at Dartmouth. Tuesday, a petition was sent to President Nixon calling for the "unconditional commitment for the unilateral withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam," signed by 1,135 Dartmouth College students.

The "Dartmouth," the student daily newspaper, published a statement Tuesday that had been drawn up by a committee of editors for the eight Ivy League student newspapers. The editorial represents the policy of all the editorial boards of those newspapers and is entitled, "Too Late for Honor." In the editorial, the editors call for all Americans to support a position in favor of immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Southeast Asia.

On October 2, a statement, initiated by John R. Coleman, president of Haverford College, petitioning Nixon to "step up the time-table for withdrawal from Vietnam," was circulated to about 100 college and university presidents.

Dartmouth President John Sloan Dickey, among the Ivy League presidents who did not sign the statement, issued the following statement regarding the petition:

"I have not participated in the current or previous group statements about Vietnam because I have opportunities which for me are more effective and more compatible with my long-standing professional relationship to American foreign affairs."

"I regard the war as a major mistake, the responsibility for

(Continued on page 16)

[ No. Conway 3:30 p.m. ]

A ride to the White Mountains on a bright sunny day with foliage at its height would normally be a pleasant experience. But when the day is October 15 and the journey is made to organize a peace rally, that clear day and pleasant experience become modified beyond recognition.

North Conway, New Hampshire, is, in effect, the suburb to rural New Hampshire. Its wealth is reflected in its domestic architecture and exclusive clothing shops. Its only blighted area is its lack of any moral, political conviction. Many of its inhabitants are escapees of the highly politicized urban world. North Conway is a cop out.

What then does a high school student do to organize a peace rally in this apolitical climate? For Mary Beth Bliss, a Kennett High School student, and primary organizer of the rally, the alternatives are limited. She looked to the most highly politicized body in New Hampshire; our University. Response was immediate.

Several students, some native to the area, answered her call and offered their services. For some volunteers the offering was their radical entity. For others it included a repertoire of protest songs and a deep sense of commitment to change the heads of their former neighbors.

The task would not be easy. That fact was made painfully clear when, arriving at the North Conway Park, they were told they would need a permit to assemble on the green. This setback infuriated the crowd who had been assured verbally only two weeks prior that no legal forms need be procured. It seems one maligned citizen had other plans for peace on October 15.

His plan was to impede the rally and maintain his own peace

## North Conway apathetic

by Pete Riviere  
Editor-in-chief

of mind, that being morally unconscious to the slaughter in Vietnam.

Although the site of the rally was quickly shifted the expected turnout was altered considerably. The mainstay of the group making the extended trip to Jackson, New Hampshire, some ten miles away, was high school and college students. Of the 75 people present for the Jackson ceremony, 20 were adults.

Comments overheard in the crowd ranged from, "Well, it's a nice day to be out," to "I thought I would see what was going on." Even the speakers seemed to lack any deep sense of moral conviction as they mouthed easy words, all the while fearing the physical opposition predicted the previous

night.

Only one speaker offered any real challenge to the rally participants, Mike Greene, a UNH student. "If your commitment ends here, today, then we have wasted our time getting together. You aren't the people who need to be reached, they're all back in North Conway." Emotional restraint was obvious in Greene's delivery.

The tone of the days activities was verbalized when a passerby said, "It will be weeks before we know our effect on the town."

And so the normally pleasant ride back through the mountain valley was somber. The outlook for the future, dismal. The placid setting of North Conway, a town of fun and sun, becomes the residence of high level frustration.

War is harmful to children and other living things.

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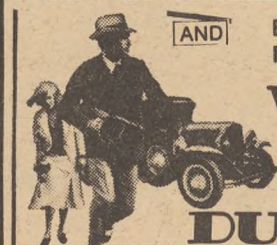
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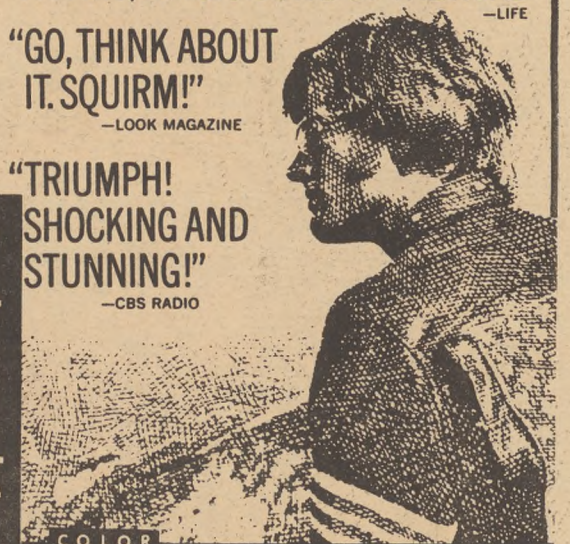
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OCT. 16-17



6:30 & 8:30 P.M.

SATURDAY OCT. 18

BROUGHT BACK BY REQUEST



6:30 & 8:45 P.M.

SUNDAY-MONDAY  
OCT. 19-20



6:30 & 8:35 P.M.

SATURDAY OCT. 18

BROUGHT BACK BY REQUEST

The hanging was the best show in town. But they made two mistakes. They hung the wrong man and they didn't finish the job.

**CLINT EASTWOOD**  
IN COLOR  
**"HANG'EM HIGH"**  
6:30 & 8:45 P.M.





# Wald speaks in Cambridge

[ Cambridge, Mass. ]

by Sam Pillsbury

"It's a nice day for a Moratorium. It's a nice day to march. It's a nice day to speak up for America." George Wald told more than 15,000 people on the Cambridge Common Wednesday.

Wald, a Nobel Prize-winning biologist from Harvard, called the Moratorium, "a new thing for American History...For the first time," he said, "people are saying, Stop that war and stop it now."

Wald said we can't have an honest peace to close a dishonorable war. Although Nixon wants to negotiate for an honest peace, there is very little to negotiate.

Wald emphasized his first point, "The only thing is to get out now." After heavy applause, Wald added that we can't do anything but worsen our present mistake.

"How to get out?" asked Wald.

"I'll tell ya how to get out -- in ships!"

We can find comfort in the fact that such people as Clark Clifford joined the act, said Wald. Senators and Congressmen have joined, and will join, the act of campaigning for peace.

"Don't let that worry you," warned Wald. Men in high government positions also have a place in the peace movement, said Wald. "Trouble with you is you're just not used to democracy. In a democracy, people don't tell us, we tell them."

Some people are worried because archbishops, of all people, are joining the cause. "Don't worry. Let them all climb aboard," said Wald.

In the march on Washington Nov. 13 through 15, don't be surprised if Nixon and Laird join, he warned.

Wald said Nixon has a plan to professionalize the war and then to institutionalize it. According to Nixon's plan, the war would last so long it would become an American institution.

Nixon said Thieu is one of our five or six greatest statesmen. The audience laughed, then applauded. According to Wald, Vietnam is supposed to be a democracy. However, there were only a few civilians in the government originally. They have since been thrown out.

A new general in South Vietnam says that Vietnamese democracy is like American democracy. Wald says that the similarity lies in their concepts of freedom of speech. "Both governments speak of possibilities and continue doing what they had been doing," said Wald.

Democracy with war is impossible.

## Extra Points The Paper Jock

The realm of sports is one of violence and supremacy. This issue of the paper is about the Moratorium. The realm of the Moratorium is one of peace and non-violence.

The two are incompatible. Therefore there is no sports page in this paper.

We ask you to reflect; you who are accustomed to reading only the sports page of this paper: 40,000 Americans are dead in

Vietnam - can it really matter who wins the World Series?

Hundreds of thousands of innocent women and children are dead in Vietnam - can it really matter who plays football Saturday?

America is dying - can it really matter that there is no sports page today?

Bruce Cadarette  
Mike Painchaud

Wald said the nation's second problem is an amoral president. "I don't like to talk like that," said Wald. "I hate it."

According to Wald, the president is degraded, not by the

people but by the phony conventions which choose the president under the pretense of election, and the way they do it.

The draft question conveniently (Continued on page 6)

On Nov. 29, the new Centrex phone system starts operating.

WHY SHARE  
SOMEBODY  
ELSE'S  
HANG-UP?

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a private phone in your own room)

For private phone service, contact your Director of Residence.



New England  
Telephone



## Kellogg speaks

(Continued from page 5)

Asian countries falling to Communism.

"American has a superiority complex. It just won't lose a war," he noted. "Mr. Nixon seems willing to let 40,000 more American soldiers die for history."

Kellogg emphasized that he is not an isolationist, saying that the U.S. can co-exist with other nations of different ideologies and governments. He listed ignorance and fear as the basic causes of aggression among nations, and advocated programs of education and communication among nations.

He spoke to the group of 150 students and faculty for twenty minutes, and then entertained questions and comments in dialogue fashion for the rest of the hour. The students were then asked to return to their classes.

About 35 students remained to continue the dialogue with Kellogg for another hour. A history teacher also remained with his class to continue the discussion.

Many of the students wore black arm bands imprinted with a white dove. The arm bands were made by two students as "a protest of the war and a desire for peace." One student added that at least 80 per cent of the student body would have worn the arm bands if enough had been made.

The Moratorium program at Holderness had originally scheduled a debate between Kellogg and a member of the John Birch Society. However, the Birch Society member was unable to attend.

The administration indicated that Kellogg would likely be asked

### Blood Bank

The Durham Red Cross will sponsor a Country Fair Blood Bank Oct. 21-23 from 1-5 p.m. in the Strafford Room of the Memorial Union. All donors under 21 must present a signed parental permission form now available in all housing units and at the Union desk. No appointment is necessary. Alpha Epsilon Pi will stage a "Race for Life" from the Field House to the Union at noon Oct. 21 to dramatize the need for blood. They will be greeted at the finish line by Dale Dorman, radio personality from

to return to Holderness to participate in a larger Moratorium program on November 15 including other speakers and a debate.

WRKO, who will do spot interviews during the first day of the "Country Fair."

### University Theater

The University Theater will present the "Madwoman of Chaillot" today, tomorrow and Oct. 23-25 at 8 p.m. in the Johnson Theater. There will also be a showing on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 2 p.m. Tickets are available at Huddleston 209 or Ext. 570.

### Cat's Paw

Copies of the 1969 Cat's Paw can be obtained by freshmen and transfer students at the reception desk in the Memorial Union. There will be an organizational meeting for the Cat's Paw, Oct. 21 at 7 p.m. in the Carroll Room of the Union.

### Discussion

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship will conduct a discussion on "A Life that

Pleases God", Oct. 20 at 6:30 p.m. in the Carroll Room of the Union.

### Careers in Social Work

A discussion on "Careers in Social Work" will be held in the Carroll-Belknap Room of the Memorial Union on Oct. 22 at 7 p.m.

### Ski Club

The New Hampshire Outing Club Ski Club will have an open meeting Oct. 21 at 7 p.m. in Room 129, Hamilton Smith Hall.

### Freshman Hockey

Freshmen wanting to try out for hockey should contact Coach Charles Holt at Ext. 508 as soon as possible.

### Pep Rally

There will be a pep rally and bonfire from 6-6:30 p.m. tonight in front of the Union.

### Senior Portraits

Appointments for senior portraits must be made from Oct. 20 to 24 in the Union lobby. No pictures will be taken unless appointments are made at this time.

### Freshman Camp

Applications for both old and new counselors for the 1970 Freshman Camp staff are available outside the Camp office; Room 107B in the Union.

### International Ball

The annual International Ball will be held at New Hampshire Hall at 8 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 25. Further information and tickets can be obtained from the International Student Office in Huddleston Hall, Ext. 220 or at Ext. 470.

# Bulletinboard

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Stuart Shaines

## Conservative Fashion!

Today, fashion is for everyone. You don't have to wear Edwardian or double breasted clothes to be stylish. Many of today's top designers, Biconi, Cardin, Blass, etc. have created one, two and three button single breasted shaped suits. The look has wide, peaked lapels, a nipped waist and flared shirt. Many models have slanted pockets, and extra ticket pocket and high center vest. The pants are usually stovepipe, meaning cut straight from the knee to the ankle giving the illusion of being flared. The look is especially smart in today's sport clothes, with coats in tweeds, herringbone, and windowpane checks and coordinated stovepipe slacks. It is a sporty stylish look for these beautiful fall weekends. Why not stop by and look at some of our many models in the new shaped look. Next week, we will look at the different pant styles of today.

Jay Collins



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# McGovern addresses Boston

[ Boston ]

Grey flannel businessmen puffed cigars or stood with their arms crossed; olive drab, head-banded hippies sat cross-legged on the grass; young mothers and fathers shouldered children or wheeled them into the periphery of the throng; whiskered drunks with wine in their bellies and rags on their backs meandered throughout the student mass, and occasionally someone would offer "Grass, acid, mescaline. Grass, acid. . ."

The drugs weren't necessary. More than 100,000 people were thinking of peace, sun, and a singular purpose that roared every time a speaker said, "Louder. . . Louder. . . Nixon will have to listen. . . C'mon, we want peace and we want it now. . . say it-louder."

And 100,000 people rose from the grass, shot their right arms into the air, split two fingers for peace, and shouted, "Peace Now. Peace Now."

The shouts came intermittently between sets of entertainers who served as crowd warmers for the ensuing entourage of speakers.

An acid rock group played to the initial crowd of 50,000, and as throngs of people filed into the Common, a Seeger-style banjo player turned the music to folk and conjured up songs that marked the early days of the protest movement.

Today, nine years later, songs like "If I Had a Hammer" and "This Land Is Your Land" can still send cold shivers up and down 100,000 spines when, for at least one sunny October afternoon, there seems genuine hope that pacifism can stop a war, change a country, and perhaps put into

by Wayne Worcester

gear a machine that could unseat another president.

Boston folksinger Jamie Brockett performed musical surgery on Vice-President "Zero" Agnew, and rifled an incisive barrage at the Green Berets.

As Brockett sang, photographers and television cameramen took random shots of the crowd from an elevated platform near the main stage. On the ground between the cameras and the stage, newsmen shuffled and reread their advance copies of Senator McGovern's speech. By the time the South Dakota Democrat would finish his address, the late edition of the Boston Globe would be on the streets with the full text.

A throng of photographers swarmed to the Senator's black limousine as it pulled up in the road immediately behind the platform. McGovern stepped from the car, smiled for the press momentarily and a police escort guided him to the stage. He would say to Boston's 100,000 exactly what he had said earlier in the day at Memorial Day rallies in Washington, D.C., and Bangor, Maine.

Rally jumping with McGovern was Gloria Steinham, the contributing editor to New York Magazine. She traveled with Nelson Rockefeller two months ago on his riot-ridden fact-finding tour of Latin America.

No riots this time.

Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbraith walked to the battery of microphones and briefly introduced Senator McGovern.

"We meet today for the purpose of putting an end to the most

tragic mistake in our national history--the cruel and futile war in Vietnam," began McGovern.

"We meet today to call our government away from folly into the paths that lead to peace. The President has described Vietnam as our finest hour; it is not, it is our worst hour. The most urgent and responsible act of American citizenship in 1969 is to bring all possible pressure to bear on the administration to order our troops out of Vietnam NOW."

"I think if Charles Dickens were writing today, he might say of our age as he did of an earlier age: 'It was the best of times, it was the worst of time'."

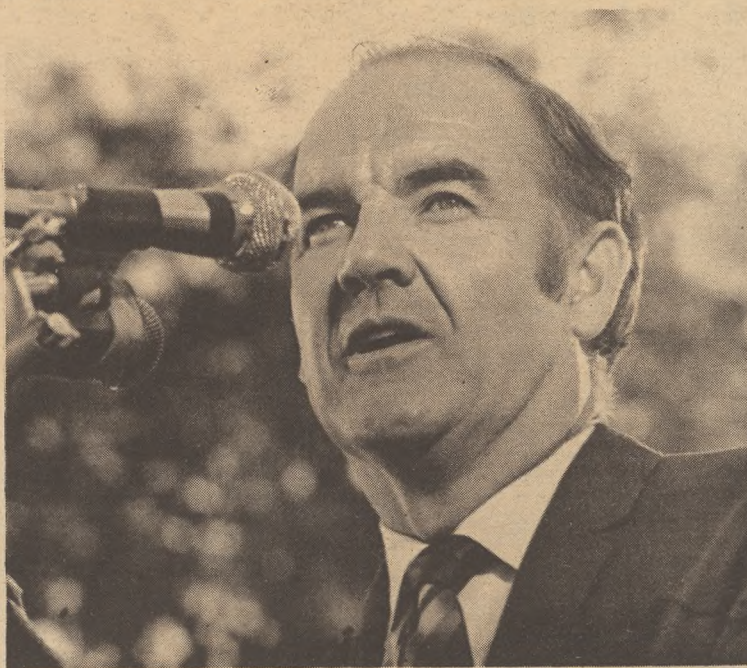
In New York's Shea Stadium, the Mets were taking three in a row from Baltimore. In Washington, Baby Doctor Benjamin Spock was delivering one of four addresses to a memorial crowd of 7,000. In Raleigh, North Carolina, Mrs. Dale Long, the 26-year-old wife of a Marine, was finishing a 125-mile walk in opposition to the Moratorium.

In London, Paris, Vienna, Copenhagen, Dublin, Rome, and Geneva, American students were picketing United States embassies.

In Vietnam, 509,000 Americans were fighting a war.

According to the McGovern, the purpose of the Moratorium was to "lift the terrible burden of war" from the President's shoulders and those of the American people.

President Nixon spent a routine business day in the White House, "unaffected" by one of the largest anti-war rallies ever held in the United States.



Senator George McGovern

## 15,000 join in Cambridge march to Boston

by Sam Pillsbury

[ Cambridge ]

A peaceful army left the Cambridge Common on a walk to Boston. The diverse troops of young children, high school students, adults of all shapes and sizes, liberals, moderates, radicals, all but conservatives, pushed along at a quick pace.

The purpose of this walk was to demonstrate against the war in Vietnam.

Preparations for Moratorium Day were underway by 10:30 a.m. in Harvard Square. Scruffy, long-haired males and females clustered around the Out-of-Town Ticket Agency and the subway entrance in the center of the Square. The adults hadn't yet arrived. SDS members passed out literature. Hawkers sold "Old Mole" and "Broadside." Doctors in white uniforms passed out postcards to send Nixon.

The Square had filled to overflowing by 12:30 and people were heading for the Cambridge Common.

More than 15,000 people gathered to listen and join together for the walk to Boston.

The march left for Boston from Cambridge. Banners urged "Get out of Vietnam" and "End war."

The marchers rushed out of the Common and streamed up Massachusetts Avenue through Harvard Square, across the Charles River and Storow Drive to Commonwealth Avenue. The main stream of marchers joined a tributary of students from Boston University and later met students from Northeastern and

from the University of Massachusetts. The combined marchers proceeded to the Boston Common.

Marchers of all types stepped eagerly in line. Friends met and others made cheerful conversation with peace allies. A nun herded a flock of elementary school girls along. Camera bugs climbed every available high point for pictures of the solid wave of people. Stringy haired boys and girls wearing tight levis, surplus army jackets, and work boots walked and chatted. "This is really neat," remarked one girl. A few vigorous old ladies stepped along, flashing the peace sign along with the rest. At times, groups sang "Give Peace a Chance." Others chanted, "We want Peace. When do we want it? We want it now."

White collar workers carefully calculated their contemporary's reaction to the march, hardly ever waving or returning the peace sign. Black construction workers on Commonwealth Avenue smiled and gave the peace sign along the route.

Conspicuous in their absence were the usual catcalls which usually follow a group of long haired students.

Overhead, in the absolutely clear sky, a sky writer plane etched peace symbols with its exhaust.

Phonographs along the route blasted out rock music.

A blanket of people covered the Common motivating the walkers to double their pace the last few hundred yards onto the Common.



Boston Common - October 15, 1969

## Dartmouth

(Continued from page 13)

which is very widely shared; I want it stopped but I have no instant solution to prescribe."

"As I stated in my convocation address last month, I believe that many of us can now make a positive contribution to the cause of peace by getting to work on the transcending task of seeing to it that this tragedy generates a stronger structure for keeping the peace."

In a statement published in Tuesday's issue of the "Dartmouth," Carroll Brewster, Dean

of the College, and Leonard Reiser, Provost, declared themselves in favor of the Moratorium and the administration's neutral position. Claiming that Congress and the President are failing to recognize the strong voice of dissent in the nation today, Brewster and Reiser predicted the possibility of "a crisis in confidence in the government with the young... and the academic community."

Further activities at Dartmouth included two continuous movies on Vietnam and talk-in on the draft system. At 8 p.m., the students gathered to summarize the day's events and plan for a more effective Moratorium in November.

## Bronstein Park

(Continued from page 12)

Bronstein Park, a mailman jeered, "The recruiting station is now open."

A female folk singer sang anti-war songs in the bowl-shaped park.

After the marchers and followers had filled the bowl, a man dressed in a black jacket, paint spotted pants, and an old fatigue hat, sauntered up to some friends on the rim of the park. "Why don't you go down so you can hear?" he asked.

They replied, "We can hear."

"Good idea," he agreed, "if you move too close you can smell them."

A few minutes later he was jabbing his friends and pointing out attractive girls in the crowd.

He was above the age of draft eligibility.

## Dead Dead Dead Dead Dead

by Jon Kellogg

[ Durham ]

They came in groups of threes and fives, huddling together beneath the moon faced clock of Thompson Hall.

Because of the night's chill, candles lit in memory of American soldiers killed in Vietnam also became symbols of warmth and togetherness.

Birmingham, Huntsville, Manchester, Berlin, Concord, Bald, Cameron, Smith, Williamson. The sons of Alabama and the sons of New Hampshire all dead.

For more than 200 students who gathered to listen, the horror of war has struck home. Reading the names of the war dead has become a sad and profound experience.

Awareness develops singularly: the states - so many came

from Alabama; the last names - some awkward to pronounce, some almost insignificantly simple; the unending repetition of the word "dead."

First names are familiar. That is my brother's name, that is my own name. Perhaps after a half hour it all comes together, every word, every state, every name, become symbolic of death.

Was he fat or tall? Did he play football or the guitar? Was he married? Does he have brothers and sisters or children?

Perhaps he had no one.

He is dead. They all are dead. Tomorrow more will die. "We began in prayer and we will end in prayer," said the Rev. Albert Snow of St. George's church. "We commit ourselves in the cause of peace."

"Our Father who art in heaven. . . Deliver us from evil."